With regard to judicial reforms, you said that there are several occasions when affidavits are not necessary but are insisted on and that such affidavits might be done away with. The representation will be referred to the Law's Delays Commissioner and upon his report action will be taken. The other suggestions will receive the careful consideration of Government.

98. Needs of the Quilon taluk.

MR. K. G. LUKE MUTHALALI (*Quilon taluk, Group II*) speaking in Malayalam, said that the need for constructing a lock in the Paravoor bar had been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government during nearly thirty-two years. All the paddy lands situated towards the east of the bar for a distance of about twelve miles were in constant danger of inundation by sea water. Salt water regularly damaged the crops in 3,000 acres of paddy lands in the Ittikkara *ela* alone and nearly two lakhs of *paras* of paddy were so lost to the ryots annually. Once the salt water found its way from the sea into the *ela*, the fields could not be cultivated for the succeeding three years. The ryots were often unable to pay the land tax and the Revenue authorities found it necessary to sell those lands in auction for the recovery of the amounts due to Government. At times Government also granted remissions of land tax. The provision of a lock in the bar would be the best means of protecting the fields from periodical inundations. It would also enable the ryots to raise two crops annually. Numerous petitions and memorials had been submitted to Government on the matter. As a result, a conference of the Quilon Sub-Division Officer, the Quilon Tahsildar, Mr. K. G. Parameswaran Pillai, M. L. C., and of the ryots concerned was held at Quilon in 1105. The matter was fully discussed at the conference and it was then decided that the lock should be constructed. But nothing had yet been done by Government.

Government were spending Rs. 1,500 annually for opening and closing the bar. If they had provided a lock at the bar, that recurring annual expenditure could be avoided and the amount spent on the construction of the lock could be collected from the ryots by the levy of a small cess or charge for a period of thirty years.

A sluice or culvert should be constructed in the Atichanalloor *chira* in the Athichanalloor *pakuthi* for storing water for irrigation purposes. As the result of representations made at the previous sessions of the Assembly, the work had been sanctioned by Government. The culvert should be constructed immediately.

Muttakal *chira* of *kurangal ela* in Meenad *pakuthi* had become unfit for storing water for irrigation purposes. The *chira* should be repaired so that it might become useful again for irrigating the large area of paddy lands that depended on it for water. Very often, the crops failed in the *ela* for want of water. About one-fifth of the *ela* belonged to a *Jenmi*. Either the *Jenmi* and the Government or the Government alone should undertake the restoration of the *chira*. It often happened that the ryots concerned were unable to pay land tax. Hence the work should be attended to without loss of time.

The prosperity of the ryots depended to a very considerable extent on their cattle. The provision of grazing grounds in every *pakuthi* was therefore a matter of necessity. But areas formerly used as grazing grounds were being closed to cattle. In particular, the Kalluvathukkal grazing ground in Meenad *pakuthi* was enclosed and used for the cultivation of cashewnut trees. That caused an immense amount of harm to the ryots of the locality. The land should be made available to them for grazing purposes.

The village road branching off from the Trivandrum-Quilon road, near the Chathannoor vernacular school for boys, and leading to Kattachal road *via* Kummalloor, should be improved and made fit for cart traffic. The road served as a short cut from the Trivandrum-Quilon road to Chenkulam, Pooyapalli, Veliyam, Velinalloor, Ayoor, Anchal, Eroor, Kottarakara and other places. The road, which was more or less cartable as far as Kummalloor, was the scene of a considerable volume of traffic during the hot season when carts crossed the bed of the Ithikkara river at the above-mentioned locality. But in the rainy season, when the river was flooded, the road was unserviceable. A bridge at the Kummalloor *kadavu* was therefore extremely necessary. It should be constructed without further delay. Pending completion of the work, a *junghar* should be provided at the *kadavu*.

The Chathannoor Sub-Registry Office, was located at Nedumkolam, which was four miles away from Chathannoor. The Sub-Registry office served the *pakuthies* of Atichanalloor, Nedumpana, Paravoor and Meenad, and Chathannoor was equi-distant from those *pakuthies*. The location of the office at Nedumkolam caused a lot of inconvenience to the people of Mukhathala, Varinjam, Elamkulam and other places. The office should therefore be shifted to Chathannoor as early as possible.

DEWAN'S REPLY : നിങ്ങൾ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചതിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ രണ്ടുസംഗതികളും ഇപ്പോഴതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കയാണു്. അതിൽ പരവൂർ പൊഴിയിൽ ലാക്കു് (lock) ഇടണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററി പ്രിലിമിനറി ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ (preliminary investigation) നടത്തിവരികയാണു്. ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ടുവന്നശേഷം അതിനെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കാം.

ആതിച്ചനല്ലൂർ ചിറയിൽ കൾവെട്ടു് (culvert) കെട്ടുന്നസംഗതിയും ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റിഗേഷൻ നടത്തി എസ്റ്റിമേറു് തയ്യാറാക്കിവരികയാണു്.

റിസർവ്വുവനങ്ങളിൽ മുമ്പു കന്നുകാലിമേച്ചിലിനു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനു സൌകര്യമില്ലെന്നും ഈ സ്ഥലം പറങ്കിമാവു വച്ചുപിടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കന്നുകാലികൾക്കു മേയാൻ തടസ്ഥമുണ്ടെന്നും നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു. പറങ്കിമാവു കൃഷിചെയ്യു

ന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കനംകാ ിക്കാൻ മേയാൻ തടസ്ഥമില്ലെന്നു കൺസർവേ റർ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. വല്ല തടസ്ഥവും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു കൺസർവേ റരോടു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിതരാം.

നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ മറ്റുകാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി എല്ലാം ആലോചിക്കാം.

[The provision of a lock at the Paravur bar is under preliminary investigation by the Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer is also investigating the question of sluices in the Atichanallur chira. The Conservator says there is no objection to the grazing of cattle in the portion of the reserved forests planted with cashewnut trees. If any restriction exists, the Conservator may be addressed and he will set matters right. The other points raised by you will be considered.]

99. Needs of the Quilon town.

MR. K. NEELAKANTAN VAIDYAN (*Municipal Council, Quilon*) who spoke in Malayalam, said that the town of Quilon had a longer history than Trivandrum. It was once the capital of a kingdom, a flourishing centre of trade and a fine harbour. But, for some decades, the town was considerably neglected by Government. It was necessary that the Government should provide the town with such conveniences and amenities as the changing times required.

The member emphasised the need for providing electricity for the town, where there were an important railway station, three palaces, two *satrams*, several mills, factories, hospitals and bazaars, which stood in need of the conveniences afforded by electric power. Electrical arrangements in Quilon were not likely to be so costly as in Trivandrum. The former town was more compact and there was the possibility of a more extensive use of energy on account of the existence of mills and factories there. The Municipality would require a great deal of energy for lighting purposes. In such circumstances, it was very likely that the Government would make substantial profit by making arrangements for the generation of electric power in Quilon. Hence a scheme of electric supply, on the lines of the Trivandrum scheme, should be immediately devised for the Quilon town.

DEWAN'S REPLY: ഈ വിഷയം കഴിഞ്ഞആണ്ടിലും ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. അതിനു കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള മറുപടിതന്നെയാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. കൊല്ലംപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു പട്ടണങ്ങളിലും വൈദ്യുതദീപം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്ന് ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾതന്നെ—അതായതു് കോട്ടയം, നാഗർകോവിൽ ഈ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ—ഒരു പ്രൈവ